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following creation of the district. Unless unanimously agreed to by the governing bodies of all municipalities that lie within the district, the commissioners are elected at large pursuant to a plan of apportionment under which each commissioner resides in a separate geographic area. If unanimously agreed to by the respective governing bodies, the commissioners may be elected at large without a plan of apportionment.

STATE OF WISCONSIN – **LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU** – LEGAL SECTION (608–266–3561)

INSERT - ANL-JK
(I) Under the bill, a district is considered to be
determining eligibility for and
a municipality for gurgoser of receiving a gayment
under the expenditure restraint program. Under
wrent law, generally, a municipality that imposes a
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property tax levy rate of more than &mills receiver
an expenditure restraint grogram payment, if any
increase in the municipality's bridget for the year is
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The all- lee is pased;
no more than the allowable increase under the grogram. is based; The allowable increase is based, generally, on the
groperty value in the municipality and the inflation rate.
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SPECIFIC SERVICES PROVIDED BY A DISTRICT

A district may operate (as well as improve and promote) an existing mass transit system. A mass transit system means public transportation on a regular and continuing basis by bus, shared-ride taxicab, rail, or other conveyance, whether publicly or privately owned.

A district may contract with a municipality for the district to perform all or certain parts of highway maintenance services on highways under the municipality's jurisidiction. These services may include but are not limited to snow removal. highway lighting, and highway surface cleaning. (Current law allows a municipality to contract with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to perform highway maintenance services on highways under DOT's jurisdiction, and the bill also allows a district to contract with DOT to perform such services.) If a municipality and district enter into a highway maintenance contract, the municipality must transfer to the district, within 30 days of receipt, all state transportation aids received by the municipality allocable to the cost of providing those highway maintenance services that are the subject of the contract. The municipality must further provide information to DOT regarding the services that are subject to the highway maintenance contract and the amount of state transportation aids transferred to the district because of the contract. A district providing highway maintenance services may register vehicles with DOT in the same manner as a municipality and is governed by the same civil liability limitations that apply to municipalities with respect to operation of motor vehicles. While the bill does not relieve a municipality from its legal responsibility for highways under its jurisdiction, including limited civil liability for highway defects, the bill allows a municipality to recover from a district for any legal liability imposed upon the municipality based upon a highway defect resulting from a district's highway maintenance work.

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2003–2004 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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The bill also allows a munisipal enjoint library to be operated by a district if the governing bodies of the municipalities and the district's commission agree.

SECTION 1. 43.01 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

43.01 (1m) "District" means a metropolitan service district under ch. 229.

SECTION 2. 43.18 (1) (ag) of the statutes is amended to read:

43.18 (1) WITHDRAWAL. (ag) In this subsection, "participating municipality" means a <u>district or</u> municipality that operates a public library and is a member of a public library system.

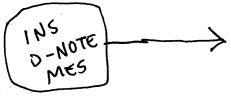
History: 1971 c. 152; 1981 c. 197; 1985 a. 29; 1997 a. 150; 1999 a. 83.

SECTION 3. 43.52 (**26**) of the statutes is created to read:

43.52 (100) A municipal library may be operated by a district if the municipality and district enter into an agreement of their governing bodies. Notwithstanding s. 43.54, the agreement shall provide for the creation of new library board to carry out the powers and duties under s. 43.58.

SECTION 4. 43.53 (4) of the statutes is created to read.

43.53 (4) A joint library may be operated by a district if the district and the municipalities that established the joint library enter into an agreement of their governing bodies. The agreement shall provide for the creation of a new library board to carry out the powers and duties under s. 43.58.



Under this draft, as under the previous draft, the default method of election of commissioners is at large pursuant to a plan of geographic apportionment. However, as under the previous draft, the commissioners may be elected at large without a plan of apportionment if the governing body of each municipality in the district agrees to accept that method of election.

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–6778

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DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-0216/1dn MES&JTK:cjs:ch

April 22, 2003

Representative Huber:

Your redraft instructions request that a cross—reference to s. 65.90 be inserted into s. 229.861. I don't believe that such a cross—reference is needed. Because an MSD may impose a property tax, s. 65.90 applies to MSDs. See s. 65.90 (1): "...'municipality' means ... all other public bodies that have the power to levy or certify a general property tax or budget."

Marc E. Shovers Senior Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 266–0129

E-mail: marc.shovers@legis.state.wi.us

Under this draft, as under the previous draft, the default method of election of commissioners is at large pursuant to a plan of geographic apportionment. However, as under the previous draft, the commissioners may be elected at large without a plan of apportionment if the governing body of each municipality in the district agrees to accept that method of election.

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–6778

Memo:

Date: May 1, 2003

RE: Metropolitan Service District

From: Representative Greg Huber

Contact: Jeremy Levin (AM) 266-8588 (PM) 266-0654

Contact:

Marc Shovers (608) 266-0129 LRB, Attorney

Changes to make to LRB-0216/1:

- 1) Clarify that the municipalities that do not receive the services do not have to pay for those services. The MSD should be able to levy a property tax at a different rate, or collect a fee from the municipalities that are provided with the extra service. (page 58, line 17-20 (section 121)-§229.863(3))
- 2) "No city or village may annex any town territory under s. 66.0217, 66.0219, 66.0221, or 66.0223 if that territory is part of the same district to which the annexing city or village belongs, except that such territory may be annexed under a boundary agreement under s. 66.0307, or such territory may be annexed at the request of the property owner and with the approval of the town board." (page 65, line 1-5 (section 121)--§229.864(4))
- 3) The commission clerk "shall send a written description of the action taken to the members of the veto panel (the chief executive officer of each municipality), and each municipality's clerk. Each member of the veto panel may notify the commission clerk in writing, not later than 10 business days after he or she receives the description of the action, that he or she objects to the commission's action." (page 66, line 7-11 (section 121)--§229.865(1)(b))
- (4) [Add onto the end of the sentence]--"... for that municipality." (page 64, line 19 -- §229.864(2))

Shovers, Marc

From:

Levin, Jeremy

Sent:

Thursday, May 01, 2003 5:14 PM

To:

'ed@wiscities.org'; 'jplautz@aol.com'; 'wtowns1@frontiernet.net'; 'witynski@lwm-info.org';

Rep.LehmanM

Cc:

Shovers, Marc; Dyke, Don

Subject:

Changes to LRB 0216/1

I am attaching the changes to the MSD bill. Please review them. They are being sent to the drafter as well, so that he might be able to get a head start on the changes. If there are still some problems with the language, we can change them on Monday.

Have a good weekend,

Jeremy



make to LRB-0...



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State of Misconsin 2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

LRB-0216/**Z**

MS/JTK/JK/RC/AG/RT/ML/:cs:

2003 BILL

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AN ACT to renumber 66.0617(2) (am); to renumber and amend 83.001; to amend 5.02 (21), 5.58 (3), 5.68 (2), 5.68 (3), 7.51 (3) (b), 7.51 (3) (d), 7.51 (4) (b), 7.51 (5), 9.10 (1) (a), 9.10 (1) (b), 9.10 (2) (d), 9.10 (3) (a), 9.10 (4) (a), 9.10 (4) (d), 9.10 (7), 10.05, 10.07 (1), 11.31 (1) (h) (intro.), 17.13 (intro.), 17.13 (3), 23.09 (19) (a) 2., 23.09 (20) (ab) 1., 23.09 (20m) (a) 1., 23.0917 (4m) (a) 3., 23.094 (1), 25.50 (1) (d), 27.01 (3), 27.075 (1), 27.075 (2), 27.075 (3), 27.075 (4), 27.08 (1), 27.08 (3), 30.277 (1b) (a), 43.18 (1) (ag), 59.69 (5) (c), 59.69 (7), 60.62 (1), 61.65 (1) (a) 2., 61.65 (2) (a) 2., 62.13 (1), 62.13 (8), 66.0217 (2), 66.0217 (3) (a) (intro.), 66.0217 (3) (b) (intro.), 66.0219 (intro.), 66.0221 (1), 66.0223, 66.0301 (1) (a), 66.0615 (1m) (a), 66.0615 (2) (intro.), 66.0615 (2) (a), 66.0617 (1) (g), 66.0617 (1) (h), 66.0617 (2) (a), 66.0617 (1) (c), 66.0617 (1) (d), 66.0617 (1) (g), 66.0617 (5), 66.0617 (6) (intro.), 66.0617 (6) (b), 66.0617 (7), 66.0617 (8), 66.0617 (9), 66.0617 (5), 66.0617 (6) (intro.), 66.0617 (6) (b), 66.0617 (7), 66.0617 (8), 66.0617 (9), 66.0617

(10), 66.1021 (11) (a), 66.1341, 67.01 (5), 71.26 (1) (bm), 83.018, 84.07 (1), 84.07

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(2), 84.07 (4), 85.20 (1) (d), 85.22 (2) (c), 85.243 (1) (b), 85.52 (1) (ag), 86.105, 287.09 (1) (a), 287.09 (1) (e), 341.26 (2m) (a), 343.38 (1) (c) 2. b., 344.14 (2) (j), 344.25 (1), 345.05 (2), (4) and (5) and 348.18; to create 5.58 (1u), 5.60 (6u), 7.53 (3m), 8.10 (6) (e), 8.11 (2f), 11.02 (8), 17.01 (11m), 17.27 (1f), 43.01 (1m), 43.52 (1r), 43.53 (4), 59.69 (2) (g), 60.61 (3) (d), 60.62 (3m), 61.65 (1) (a) 4., 61.65 (2) (a) 5., 62.13 (2s), 66.0309 (8) (c), 66.0615 (1) (bs), 66.0615 (1m) (em), 66.0617 (1) (dg), 66.0617 (2) (am) 2., 66.0617 (6) (h), 66.0617 (11), 70.11 (37m), 77.25 (18m), 77.54 (9a) (i), 79.05 (1) (bm), 81.001, 81.19, 83.001 (2), 84.001 (1s), 84.001 (1t), $85.01\ (2g),\,86.001\ (2g),\,$ subchapter VI of chapter 229 [precedes 229.86], 287.09 (1) (dm) and 340.01 (28t) of the statutes; and to affect Laws of 1975, chapter 105, section 1 (1) and (2); relating to: authorizing the creation of a metropolitan service district, authorizing a metropolitan service district to levy a property tax, authorizing a metropolitan service district to apply for funding from certain programs that receive funding from the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program, authorizing certain towns to use tax incremental financing, and authorizing a metropolitan service district to impose impact fees and issue debt.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill authorizes certain municipalities (any city, village, or town or portion of a town, that is located in an urbanized area, as designated by a regional planning commission or county zoning agency) to jointly create a metropolitan service district (district). A district is a local unit of government that is a body corporate and politic and that is separate and distinct from, and independent of, the state and the municipalities within its jurisdiction. Subject to a number of conditions, a district's jurisdiction consists of two or more municipalities, that are located within a single urbanized area, if the municipalities adopt similar enabling resolutions within a 30–day period. The resolution declares a municipality's intent to create a district and declares which two or more governmental services the district will provide.

Upon the adoption of such resolutions by at least two municipalities, every municipality within the urbanized area becomes a part of the district unless a municipality's governing body opts out of the district within 60 days after the adoption of the second enabling resolution.

A municipality that opts out of a district may later join if its request to join is approved by the commission, which is the district's governing body, and by all of the municipalities that are part of the district. A city or village that is not in the district's urbanized area may also join with approval from the commission and all of the municipalities that are part of the district. The territory of a municipality may be in only one district. A district may be in more than one county, although a county may not be a part of a district.

Before a district may be created, the governing bodies of each of the municipalities that have not opted out of the district must reach an agreement that addresses a number of issues, including the number of members of the commission, which may not be greater than nine; a method of appointing temporary members of the commission to serve until the initial election and qualification of members; an apportionment plan for the election of commissioners, or an agreement to not have an apportionment plan; and a list of issues and actions of the commission that are subject to review by a veto panel (see below). The agreement may also address any other issue. Before such an agreement may be entered into, the participating municipalities must select an arbitrator who will decide by November 1 any of the issues that are not resolved by the municipalities by September 1, except the issue of whether to elect members of the commission pursuant to an apportionment plan (see below).

A district is governed by its commission. The members of the commission must choose from among themselves a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. A district may take action based on the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the members of the commission. The members of the commission are elected for three—year terms, except that the terms of the nearest whole number to one—third of the initial commissioners shall be one year and the terms of the nearest whole number to one—third of the initial commissioners shall be two years.

The first election of members of the commission occurs in the April following creation of the district. Unless unanimously agreed to by the governing bodies of all municipalities that lie within the district, the commissioners are elected at large pursuant to a plan of apportionment under which each commissioner resides in a separate geographic area. If unanimously agreed to by the respective governing bodies, the commissioners may be elected at large without a plan of apportionment.

Upon its creation, a commission and each municipality that is part of the district must determine which property, facilities, and other assets of the municipality shall be transferred from the municipality to the district. Real property and attachments that relate to a service provided by the district, and associated debts of such property and attachments, must be transferred to a district, as well as vehicles and specialized equipment with a value of at least \$50,000. Unused property, equipment, or other assets must be returned by the district from the municipality from which it came. If the commission and a municipality are unable

to reach an agreement on the transfer of property, equipment, and other assets within 90 days after the municipality becomes a part of a district, the parties must agree on the selection of an arbitrator who shall decide on the terms of settlement.

A district must provide at least two governmental services, which shall include at least one of the following: economic development; land use planning; fire and emergency medical; parks and recreation; zoning; mass transit; highway maintenance; police; recycling; yard waste and garbage collection; and municipal or joint libraries. If a district provides a service to only some of the municipalities in If a municipality becomes a part of a district, the district must employ all form

municipal employees who provided the service to be provided by the district, and pay them wages and benefits at least comparable to their former wages and benefits, until the expiration of the of the applicable collective bargaining agreements. Upon the expiration of the agreements, the district may offer continued employment to those employees. If a municipality becomes a part of a district, it must accept all of the services then provided by the district, and must discontinue its collection of a room tax, if any, if the district collects a room tax.

In connection with property or facilities used or needed by a district to perform the services it provides, the powers of a district include: the authority to acquire, develop, maintain, improve, operate, and manage the property or facilities; the authority to operate recreational facilities or programs; the authority to enter into contracts; the authority to employ personnel; the authority to impose an impact fee on developers; the authority to impose a room tax; the authority to issue debt for capital improvements to property or facilities; and the authority to levy a property tax to carry out the district's functions.

Under the bill, a district is considered to be a municipality for purposes of determining eligibility for and receiving a payment under the expenditure restraint program. Under current law, generally, a municipality that imposes a property tax levy rate of more than five mills receives an expenditure restraint program payment, if any increase in the municipality's budget for the year is no more than the allowable increase under the program. The allowable increase is based generally, on the property value in the municipality and the inflation rate.

The municipalities that make up the jurisdiction of a district may not expend any funds to support property or facilities that are owned by the district, or impose an impact fee for property or facilities that are related to providing a service that the district provides. No city or village may annex town territory of a town that is part of district pther than under a boundary agreement or at the request of the property owner and with the consent of the town board. In addition, a town that is located in whole or part within a district that provides the town with planning and zoning services may exercise tax incremental financing powers if the town enters into a revenue sharing agreement with every other municipality in the district.

Upon the creation of a district, there is also created a veto panel, consisting of the chief executive officer of each municipality that is part of the district. The veto panel exists, generally, for ten years after its creation. The commission must notify the veto panel, whenever it takes action on an item that is subject to veto panel review. Each member of the panel may notify the commission's clerk within the business

, and each muntcipality's clerk,

fee for that service

the same

days of being notified of such commission action that the member objects to the commission's action. If at least 50% of the members of the panel object to the commission's action, the action of the commission is vetoed and may not take effect. The commission may override a veto, however, by a two—thirds vote of all of the members of the commission.

A municipality may withdraw from a district if it adopts a resolution stating its intention to withdraw and if all of the other municipalities that are a part of the district adopt resolutions of approval.

Disputes between municipalities and the commission involving the creation, governance, functions, or services provided by a district, or the transfer of property and facilities from a district to a municipality upon a district's dissolution, must be submitted to arbitration.

Subject to providing for the payment of its debts, and the performance of other contractual obligations, a district may be dissolved by its commission. Upon dissolution, the property of the district shall be transferred to the municipalities that are a part of the district, based on a number of factors, such as the current value of the property and facilities transferred by the municipality to the district and the amount of money or other contributions made to the district by the municipality during the district's existence.

A district may operate (as well as improve and promote) an existing mass transit system. A mass transit system means public transportation on a regular and continuing basis by bus, shared—ride taxicab, rail, or other conveyance, whether publicly or privately owned.

A district may contract with a municipality for the district to perform all or certain parts of highway maintenance services on highways under the municipality's jurisdiction. These services may include but are not limited to snow removal, highway lighting, and highway surface cleaning. (Current law allows a municipality to contract with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to perform highway maintenance services on highways under DOT's jurisdiction, and the bill also allows a district to contract with DOT to perform such services.) If a municipality and district enter into a highway maintenance contract, the municipality must transfer to the district, within 30 days of receipt, all state transportation aids received by the municipality allocable to the cost of providing those highway maintenance services that are the subject of the contract. The municipality must further provide information to DOT regarding the services that are subject to the highway maintenance contract and the amount of state transportation aids transferred to the district because of the contract. A district providing highway maintenance services may register vehicles with DOT in the same manner as a municipality and is governed by the same civil liability limitations that apply to municipalities with respect to operation of motor vehicles. While the bill does not relieve a municipality from its legal responsibility for highways under its jurisdiction, including limited civil liability for highway defects, the bill allows a municipality to recover from a district for any legal liability imposed upon the municipality based upon a highway defect resulting from a district's highway maintenance work.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 5.02 (21) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.02 (21) "Spring election" means the election held on the first Tuesday in April to elect judicial, educational, and municipal officers, nonpartisan county officers, sewerage commissioners, and commissioners of metropolitan service districts and to express preferences for the person to be the presidential candidate for each party.

SECTION 2. 5.58 (1u) of the statutes is created to read:

5.58 (1u) Metropolitan service district commission. Except as authorized in s. 5.655, there shall be a separate ballot for members of the metropolitan service district commission. Arrangement of the names on the ballot shall be determined by the metropolitan service district clerk in the manner provided under s. 5.60 (1) (b). The ballot shall be entitled "Official Primary Ballot for Member of the Metropolitan Service District Commission."

SECTION 3. 5.58 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.58 (3) Names on spring ballot. Only 2 candidates for state superintendent, for any judicial office, or for any elected seat on a metropolitan sewerage commission or town sanitary district commission; in counties having a population of 500,000 or more only 2 candidates for member of the board of supervisors within each district; in counties having a population of less than 500,000 only 2 candidates for each member of the county board of supervisors from each district or numbered seat or only 4 candidates for each 2 members of the county board of supervisors from each district whenever 2 supervisors are elected to unnumbered seats from the same

SECTION 3

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district; in 1st class cities only 2 candidates for any at-large seat and only 2 candidates from any election district to be elected to the board of school directors; in school districts electing school board members to numbered seats, or pursuant to an apportionment plan or district representation plan, only 2 school board candidates for each numbered seat or within each district; in a metropolitan service district, twice as many candidates as are to be elected members of the metropolitan service district commission, or, if the district elects commissioners from apportioned areas, twice as many candidates as are to be elected members of the commission from each apportioned area; and twice as many candidates as are to be elected members of other school boards or other elective officers receiving the highest number of votes at the primary shall be nominees for the office at the spring election. Only their names shall appear on the official spring ballot.

SECTION 4. 5.60 (6u) of the statutes is created to read:

5.60 (6u) Metropolitan service district commission. Except as authorized in s. 5.655, a separate ballot shall list the names of all candidates for member of the metropolitan service district commission. Arrangement of the names on the ballot shall be determined by the metropolitan service district clerk in the manner provided under sub. (1) (b). The ballot shall be entitled "Official Ballot for Member of the Metropolitan Service District Commission."

Section 5. 5.68 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.68 (2) Except as otherwise expressly provided, all costs for ballots, supplies, notices, and any other materials necessary in preparing or conducting any election shall be paid for by the county or municipality whose clerk or board of election commissioners is responsible for providing them. If a ballot is prepared for a school, technical college, sewerage or, sanitary, or metropolitan service district, the district

shall pay for the cost of the ballot. If no other level of government is involved in a school, technical college, sewerage or, sanitary, or metropolitan service district election, the district shall pay for all costs of the ballots, supplies, notices, and other materials. If ballots, supplies, notices, or other materials are used for elections within more than one unit of local government, the costs shall be proportionately divided between the units of local government involved in the election. In a 1st class city, all costs otherwise attributable to a school district shall be paid by the city.

SECTION 6. 5.68 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.68 (3) If voting machines are used or if an electronic voting system is used in which all candidates and referenda appear on the same ballot, the ballots for all national, state, and county offices and for county and state referenda shall be prepared and paid for by the county wherein they are used. If the voting machine or electronic voting system ballot includes a municipal or school, technical college, sewerage or, sanitary, or metropolitan service district ballot, the cost of that portion of the ballot shall be reimbursed to the county or paid for by the municipality or district, except as provided in a 1st class city school district under sub. (2).

SECTION 7. 7.51 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.51 (3) (b) For ballots which relate only to municipal er, school district, or metropolitan service district offices or referenda, the inspectors, in lieu of par. (a), after counting the ballots shall return them to the proper ballot boxes, lock the boxes, paste paper over the slots, sign their names to the paper, and deliver them and the keys therefor to the municipal er, school district, or metropolitan service district clerk. The clerk shall retain the ballots until destruction is authorized under s. 7.23.

SECTION 8. 7.51 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

SECTION 8

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7.51 (3) (d) All absentee certificate envelopes which have been opened shall be returned by the inspectors to the municipal clerk in a securely sealed carrier envelope which is clearly marked "used absentee certificate envelopes". The envelopes shall be signed by the chief inspector and 2 other inspectors. Except when the ballots are used in a municipal or, school district, or metropolitan service district election only, the municipal clerk shall transmit the used envelopes to the county clerk.

SECTION 9. 7.51 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.51 (4) (b) The chief inspector, or one of the inspectors appointed by him or her, immediately after the votes are tabulated or counted at each election, shall report the returns of the election to the municipal clerk er, to the school district clerk for school district elections, except in 1st class cities, or to the metropolitan service district clerk for metropolitan service district elections. The clerk shall then make the returns public.

SECTION 10. 7.51 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.51 (5) Returns. (a) The inspectors shall make full and accurate return of the votes cast for each candidate and proposition on tally sheet forms provided by the municipal clerk for that purpose. Each tally sheet shall record the returns for each office or referendum by ward, unless combined returns are authorized in accordance with s. 5.15 (6) (b) in which case the tally sheet shall record the returns for each group of combined wards. After recording the votes, the inspectors shall seal in a carrier envelope outside the ballot bag or container one inspectors' statement under sub. (4) (a), one tally sheet, and one poll or registration list for delivery to the county clerk, unless the election relates only to municipal or school district offices or referenda or metropolitan service district offices. The inspectors shall also similarly seal one

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inspectors' statement, one tally sheet, and one poll or registration list for delivery to the municipal clerk. For school district elections, except in 1st class cities, the inspectors shall similarly seal one inspectors' statement, one tally sheet, and one poll or registration list for delivery to the school district clerk. For metropolitan service district elections, the inspectors shall similarly seal one inspectors' statement, one tally sheet, and one poll or registration list for delivery to the metropolitan service district clerk. The inspectors shall immediately deliver all ballots, statements, tally sheets, lists, and envelopes to the municipal clerk.

(b) The municipal clerk shall arrange for delivery of all ballots, statements, tally sheets, lists, and envelopes relating to a school district or metropolitan service district election to the school district or metropolitan service district clerk, respectively. The municipal clerk shall deliver the ballots, statements, tally sheets, lists, and envelopes for his or her municipality relating to any county, technical college district, state, or national election to the county clerk by 2 p.m. on the day following each such election. The person delivering the returns shall be paid out of the municipal treasury. Each clerk shall retain ballots, statements, tally sheets, or envelopes received by the clerk until destruction is authorized under s. 7.23 (1).

SECTION 11. 7.53 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

7.53 (3m) Metropolitan service district clerk shall appoint 2 qualified electors of the district prior to the date of the election being canvassed, who shall, with the clerk, constitute the metropolitan service district board of canvassers. The clerk shall appoint an individual to fill any temporary vacancy on the board of canvassers. The canvass shall begin as soon as possible after receipt of the returns and shall continue, without adjournment, until completed. The board of canvassers may return defective returns to the municipal

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board of canvassers in the manner provided in s. 7.60 (3). Following the spring election, the board of canvassers shall publicly declare the results on or before the 2nd Tuesday of April. The board of canvassers shall prepare a written statement showing the numbers of votes cast for each person for each office and shall prepare a determination showing the names of the persons who are elected to the metropolitan service district commission. Following each primary election, the board of canvassers shall prepare a statement certifying the names of the persons who have won nomination to the metropolitan service district commission. Each statement and determination shall be attested by each of the canvassers. The board of canyassers shall file each statement and determination in the metropolitan service district office.

SECTION 12. 8.10 (6) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

8.10 (6) (e) For members of a metropolitan service district commission, with the metropolitan service district clerk.

SECTION 13. 8.11 (2f) of the statutes is created to read:

8.11 (2f) METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT COMMISSIONS. A primary shall be held in a metropolitan service district whenever there are more than twice the number of candidates as are to be elected members of the metropolitan service district commission, or, if the district elects commissioners from apportioned areas, more than twice as many candidates as are to be elected members of the commission from any apportioned area.

SECTION 14. 9.10 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (1) (a) The qualified electors of the state; of any county, city, village, or town; of any congressional, legislative, judicial, or school district; of any metropolitan service district; or of any prosecutorial unit may petition for the recall

of any incumbent elective official by filing a petition with the same official or agency with whom nomination papers or declarations of candidacy for the office are filed demanding the recall of the officeholder.

SECTION 15. 9.10 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (1) (b) Except as provided in par. (c), a petition for recall of a state, congressional, legislative, judicial, or county officer shall be signed by electors equal to at least 25% of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last election within the same district or territory as that of the officeholder being recalled. Except as provided in par. (c), a petition for the recall of a city, village, town, metropolitan service district, or school district officer shall be signed by electors equal to at least 25% of the vote cast for the office of president at the last election within the same district or territory as that of the officeholder being recalled.

SECTION 16. 9.10 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (2) (d) No petition may be offered for filing for the recall of an officer unless the petitioner first files a registration statement under s. 11.05 (1) or (2) with the filing officer with whom the petition is filed. The petitioner shall append to the registration a statement indicating his or her intent to circulate a recall petition, the name of the officer for whom recall is sought and, in the case of a petition for the recall of a city, village, town, metropolitan service district, or school district officer, a statement of a reason for the recall which is related to the official responsibilities of the official for whom removal is sought. No petitioner may circulate a petition for the recall of an officer prior to completing registration. The last date that on which a petition for the recall of a state, congressional, legislative, judicial, or county officer may be offered for filing is 5 p.m. on the 60th day commencing after registration. The last date that on which a petition for the recall of a city, village, town, metropolitan

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service district, or school district officer may be offered for filing is 5 p.m. on the 30th day commencing after registration. After the recall petition has been offered for filing, no name may be added or removed. No signature may be counted unless the date of the signature is within the period provided in this paragraph.

SECTION 17. 9.10 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (3) (a) This subsection applies to the recall of all elective officials other than city, village, town, metropolitan service district, and school district officials. City, village, town, metropolitan service district, and school district officials are recalled under sub. (4).

SECTION 18. 9.10 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (4) (a) Within 10 days after a petition for the recall of a city, village, town, metropolitan service district, or school district official, is offered for filing, the officer against whom the petition is filed may file a written challenge with the municipal elerk or board of election commissioners or school district elerk official or agency with whom it the petition is filed, specifying any alleged insufficiency. If a challenge is filed, the petitioner may file a written rebuttal to the challenge with the elerk or board of election commissioners official or agency within 5 days after the challenge is filed. If a rebuttal is filed, the officer against whom the petition is filed may file a reply to any new matter raised in the rebuttal within 2 days after the rebuttal is filed. Within 14 days after the expiration of the time allowed for filing a reply to a rebuttal, the elerk or board of election commissioners official or agency shall file the certificate or an amended certificate. Within 31 days after the petition is offered for filing, the elerk or board of election commissioners official or agency shall determine by careful examination of the face of the petition whether the petition is sufficient and shall so state in a certificate issued by the official or agency and attached to the

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petition. If the petition is found to be insufficient, the certificate shall state the particulars creating the insufficiency. The petition may be amended to correct any insufficiency within 5 days following the affixing of the original certificate. Within 2 days after the offering of the amended petition for filing, the clerk or board of election commissioners official or agency shall again carefully examine the face of the petition to determine sufficiency and shall attach to the petition a certificate stating the findings. Immediately upon finding an original or amended petition sufficient, except in cities over 500,000 population, the municipal clerk or school district clerk and except with regard to a member of a metropolitan service district commission, the official shall transmit the petition to the governing body or to the school board. Immediately Except with regard to a member of a metropolitan service district commission, immediately upon finding an original or amended petition sufficient, in cities over 500,000 population, the board of election commissioners shall file the petition in its office. Immediately upon finding an original or amended petition sufficient, with regard to a member of a metropolitan service district commission, the metropolitan service district clerk shall file the petition in his or her office and shall transmit a copy of the petition to the governing body of each city, village, and town that has territory within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan service district.

SECTION 19. 9.10 (4) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (4) (d) Promptly upon receipt of a certificate or copy of the certificate issued under par. (a), the governing body, school board, or board of election commissioners shall call a recall election. The recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 6th week commencing after the date on which the certificate is filed, except that if Tuesday is a legal holiday the recall election shall be held on the first day after Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

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Section 20. 9.10 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

9.10 (7) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to facilitate the operation of article XIII, section 12, of the constitution and to extend the same rights to electors of cities, villages, towns, metropolitan service districts, and school districts.

SECTION 21. 10.05 of the statutes is amended to read:

10.05 Posting of notice. Unless specifically designated elsewhere, this section applies to villages, towns and, school districts, and metropolitan service districts. Whenever a notice is required to be published, a village, town ex, school district, or metropolitan service district may post 3 notices in lieu of publication under ch. 985 whenever there is not a newspaper published within the village, town ex, school district, or metropolitan service district or whenever the governing body of the village, town ex, school district, or metropolitan service district chooses to post in order to supplement notice provided in a newspaper. Whenever the manner of giving notice is changed by the governing body, the body shall give notice of the change in the manner used before the change. Whenever posting is used, the notices shall be posted no later than the day prescribed by law for publication, or, if that day falls within the week preceding the election to be noticed, at least one week before the election. All notices given for the same election shall be given in the same manner.

SECTION 22. 10.07 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.07 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2) in the case of voting machine ballots, whenever any county clerk of and one or more municipal of, school district, or metropolitan service district clerks within the same county are directed to publish, or whenever 2 or more municipal, school district, or metropolitan service district clerks within the same county are directed to publish any notice or portion of a notice

under this chapter on the same date in the same newspaper, the text of which is identical, the clerks may publish one notice only. The cost of publication of such notice or the portion of the notice required shall be apportioned equally between the county and each municipality or, school district, or metropolitan service district sharing in its publication.

SECTION 23. 11.02 (8) of the statutes is created to read:

11.02 (8) If the jurisdiction under sub. (3) is a metropolitan service district, the appropriate clerk is the metropolitan service district clerk.

SECTION 24. 11.31 (1) (h) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.31 (1) (h) (intro.) Candidates for any local office, who are elected from a jurisdiction or district with less than 500,000 inhabitants according to the latest federal census or census information on which the district is based, as certified by the appropriate filing officer, and candidates for member of a metropolitan service district commission, an amount equal to the greater of the following:

SECTION 25. 17.01 (11m) of the statutes is created to read:

17.01 (11m) By a member of a metropolitan service district commission, to the commission. The commission shall immediately give a copy of each resignation under this subsection to the elections board and to the chief executive officer of each municipality that has territory within the jurisdiction of the district.

SECTION 26. 17.13 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

17.13 Removal of village, town, town sanitary district, school district, technical college and district, family care district, and metropolitan service district officers. (intro.) Officers of towns, town sanitary districts, villages, school districts, technical college districts and, family care districts, and metropolitan service districts may be removed as follows:

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SECTION 27. 17.13 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

17.13 (3) ALL OFFICERS. Any village, town, town sanitary district, school district or, technical college district, or metropolitan service district officer, elective or appointive, including those embraced within subs. (1) and (2), by the <u>a</u> judge of the circuit court of the <u>a</u> circuit wherein the village, town, town sanitary district, school district or, technical college district, or metropolitan service district is situated, for cause.

Section 28. 17.27 (1f) of the statutes is created to read:

17.27 (1f) Metropolitan service district commission. Except as provided in s. 9.10, a vacancy in the office of any member of a metropolitan service district commission may be filled by temporary appointment of the remaining members of the commission. The temporary appointee shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified. If the vacancy occurs in any year after the first Tuesday in April and on or before December 1, the vacancy shall be filled for the residue of the unexpired term, if any, at the date of the next spring election. If the vacancy occurs in any year after December 1 or on or before the first Tuesday in April, the vacancy shall be filled for the residue of the unexpired term, if any, at the 2nd succeeding spring election.

SECTION 29. 23.09 (19) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

23.09 (19) (a) 2. "Governmental unit" means a city, village, town, county, lake sanitary district, as defined in s. 30.50 (4q), public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, or metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and recreation services under s. 229.863 (2) (d), or the Kickapoo reserve management board.

SECTION 30. 23.09 (20) (ab) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

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1	23.09 (20) (ab) 1. "Governmental unit" means a municipality, a metropolitan
2	service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and recreation
3	services under s. 229.863 (2) (d), or the Kickapoo reserve management board.
4	SECTION 31. 23.09 (20m) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
5	23.09 (20m) (a) 1. "Governmental unit" means a city, village, town, county, or
6	metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and
7	recreation services under s. 229.863 (2) (d), or the Kickapoo reserve management
8	board.
9	SECTION 32. 23.0917 (4m) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
10	23.0917 (4m) (a) 3. "Local governmental unit" means a city, village, town,
11	county, lake sanitary district, as defined in s. 30.50 (4q), or a public inland lake
12	protection and rehabilitation district, or metropolitan service district under subch.
13	VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and recreation services under s. 229.863 (2) (d).
14	Section 33. 23.094 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
15	23.094 (1) Definition. In this section, "political subdivision" means a city,
16	village, town, county, lake sanitary district, as defined in s. 30.50 (4q), or public
17	inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, or metropolitan service district
18	under subch. VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and recreation services under s.
19	<u>229.863 (2) (d)</u> .
20	SECTION 34. 25.50 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

SECTION 34. 25.50 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

25.50 (1) (d) "Local government" means any county, town, village, city, power district, sewerage district, drainage district, town sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, local professional baseball park district created under subch. III of ch. 229, family care district under s. 46.2895, local professional football stadium district created under subch. IV of ch. 229, local

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cultural arts district created under subch. V of ch. 229, metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229, public library system, school district or technical college district in this state, any commission, committee, board or officer of any governmental subdivision of this state, any court of this state, other than the court of appeals or the supreme court, or any authority created under s. 231.02, 233.02 or 234.02.

SECTION 35. 27.01 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.01 (3) TRANSFER OF STATE PARK LAND TO MUNICIPALITIES. The department may not transfer the ownership of any state park or land within any state park to any county, city, village or, town, county, or metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and recreation services under s. 229.863 (2) (d) unless it the department receives the approval of the joint committee on finance regarding the appropriate level of reimbursement to be received by the state to reflect the state's cost in acquiring and developing the state park or land within the state park.

Section 36. 27.075 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.075 (1) The county board of any county with a population of less than 500,000 is hereby vested with all powers of a local, legislative, and administrative character for the purpose of governing, managing, controlling, improving, and caring for public parks, parkways, boulevards, and pleasure drives; and to carry out these powers in districts which it may create for different purposes, or throughout the county, and for such purposes to levy county taxes, to issue bonds, assessment certificates, and improvement bonds, or any other evidence of indebtedness. The powers hereby conferred under this section may be exercised by the county board in any town, city or village city, village, or town, or part thereof located in such the county upon the request of any such town, city or village city, village, or town,

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evidenced by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the members—elect of its governing body, designating the particular park function, duty, or act, and the terms, if any, upon which the same shall be exercised by the county board. Such The resolution shall state whether the authority or function is to be exercised exclusively by the county or jointly by the county and the town, city or village city, village, or town, and shall also state that the exercise of such the power by the county is in the public interest. Upon the receipt of the resolution, the county board may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of its membership, elect to assume the exercise of such the authority or function, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the resolution presented by the town, city or village city, village, or town. A city, village, or town whose parks and recreation services are provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d) by a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 may negotiate the termination of any agreement entered into with a county under this subsection.

SECTION 37. 27.075 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.075 (2) The county board of any such county may, by a resolution adopted by a majority of its membership, propose to the towns, cities and villages cities, villages, and towns located in such the county, or any of them, that it offers to exercise such the powers and functions therein in order that are necessary to consolidate municipal park services and functions in said the county. Such The resolution shall designate the particular function, duty, or act and the terms and conditions, if any, upon which the county board will perform the same. The powers conferred in sub. (1) and designated in such the resolution may thereafter be exercised by the county board in each such town, city or village which shall accept such city, village, or town which accepts the proposal by the adoption of a resolution by a majority vote of the members—elect of its governing body, except that no governing body may accept any

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proposal described under this subsection unless it contains a provision under which the city, village, or town may terminate its agreement with the county if the city, village, or town wishes to have its parks and recreation services provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d) by a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229.

Section 38. 27.075 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.075 (3) After the adoption of resolutions by the county board, the county board shall have full power to may legislate upon and administer the entire subject matter committed to it, and among other things, to and may determine, where not otherwise provided by law, the manner of exercising the power thus assumed. No county may exercise any power under this section in a city, village, or town whose parks and recreation services are provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d) by a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229.

Section 39. 27.075 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.075 (4) The town, city or village concerned A city, village, or town may enter into necessary contracts a contract with the county, and appropriate money to pay the county, for the reasonable expenses incurred in rendering the park services assumed. Such The contract shall provide a procedure for the termination of the contract by any city, village, or town that wishes to have its parks and recreation services provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d) by a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229. The expenses may be certified, returned, and paid as are other county charges, and, in the case of services performed pursuant to under a proposal for the consolidation thereof of municipal park services initiated by the county board and made available to each town, city and village city, village, and town in the county on the same terms, the expenses thereof shall be certified, returned, and paid as county charges; but in the event that each and every town, city and village if every

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city, village, and town in the county shall accept such accepts the proposal of the county board the expenses thereof shall be paid by county taxes to be levied and collected as are other taxes for county purposes. Said towns, cities and villages are vested with all necessary power to do the things herein required, and to do all things and to exercise or relinquish any of the powers herein provided or contemplated. The procedure herein provided in this section for the request or acceptance of the exercise of the powers conferred on the county board in cities and villages is hereby prescribed as a special method of determining the local affairs and government of such cities and villages pursuant to article XI, section 3, of the constitution.

Section 40. 27.08 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.08 (1) Every city that does not have its parks and recreation services provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d) by a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 may by ordinance create a board of park commissioners subject to this section, or otherwise as provided by ordinance. Such, and if the city has a board of park commissioners the city shall terminate that board and end the board's authority under this section upon the city's decision to have its parks and recreation services provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d). The board shall be organized as directed by the common council shall provide.

SECTION 41. 27.08 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

27.08 (3) In any city having no If a city does not have a board of park commissioners its and its parks and recreation services are not provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d) by a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229, the city's public parks, parkways, boulevards, and pleasure drives shall be under the charge of its board of public works, if it has such last named board; otherwise or, if it does not have such a board, under the charge of its common council. When so in charge,

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	the board of public works or the common council may exercise all of the powers of a
	board of park commissioners. Upon a city's decision to have its parks and recreation
	services provided under s. 229.863 (2) (d), the city's board of public works or common
	council may not exercise any authority under this section.
	SECTION 42. 30.277 (1b) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
	30.277 (1b) (a) "Governmental unit" means a city, village, town, county, or
	metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 which provides parks and
	recreation services under s. 229.863 (2) (d), or the Kickapoo reserve management
	board.
	SECTION 43. 43.01 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:
	43.01 (1m) "District" means a metropolitan service district under ch. 229.
	SECTION 44. 43.18 (1) (ag) of the statutes is amended to read:
	43.18 (1) (ag) In this subsection, "participating municipality" means a district
	or municipality that operates a public library and is a member of a public library
	system.
	SECTION 45. 43.52 (1r) of the statutes is created to read:
	43.52 (1r) A municipal library may be operated by a district if the municipality
-	and district enter into an agreement of their governing bodies. Notwithstanding s.
	43.54, the agreement shall provide for the creation of new library board to carry out
	the powers and duties under s. 43.58.
	SECTION 46. 43.53 (4) of the statutes is created to read:
	43.53 (4) A joint library may be operated by a district if the district and the
	municipalities that established the joint library enter into an agreement of their
	governing bodies. Notwithstanding s. 43.54, the agreement shall provide for the
	creation of a new library board to carry out the powers and duties under s. 43.58.

SECTION 47. 59.69 (2) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

59.69 (2) (g) 1. Subject to subd. 2., not later than the first day of the 7th month after the effective date of this subdivision [revisor inserts date], the county zoning agency shall designate the boundaries of all urbanized areas in the county, based on at least all of the following factors:

- a. Population density.
- b. Compactness.
- c. Community of interests.
- d. Cost effectiveness of service delivery.
- 2. A county zoning agency may act under subd. 1. only if the county is not part of a regional planning commission. If a county is not part of a regional planning commission, the zoning agency may contract with any regional planning commission to designate the urbanized areas of the county, based on the factors listed in, and subject to the time limits specified in, subd. 1.
- 3. Following an initial designation of urbanized areas under this paragraph, a county zoning agency, or regional planning commission under subd. 2., shall redesignate urbanized areas of the county every 10 years, based on the factors listed in subd. 1., unless an earlier redesignation is requested under s. 229.863 (4) (n).
- 4. The boundaries of an urbanized area may consist of any combination of the whole of any city, the whole of any village, or the whole or part of any town.
 - **SECTION 48.** 59.69 (5) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 (5) (c) A county ordinance enacted under this section shall not be effective in any town until it has been approved by the town board. If the town board approves an ordinance enacted by the county board, under this section, a certified copy of the approving resolution attached to one of the copies of such ordinance submitted to the

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town board shall promptly be filed with the county clerk by the town clerk. The ordinance shall become effective in the town as of the date of the filing, which filing shall be recorded by the county clerk in the clerk's office, reported to the town board and the county board, and printed in the proceedings of the county board. The ordinance shall supersede any prior town ordinance in conflict therewith or which is concerned with zoning, except as provided by s. 60.62 or by s. 229.863 (3) (c).

SECTION 49. 59.69 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

59.69 (7) CONTINUED EFFECT OF ORDINANCE. Whenever an area which has been subject to a county zoning ordinance petitions to become part of a city or village, the regulations imposed by the county zoning ordinance shall continue in effect, without change, and shall be enforced by the city or village until the regulations have been changed by official action of the governing body of the city or village, except that in the event an ordinance of annexation is contested in the courts, the county zoning shall prevail and the county shall have jurisdiction over the zoning in the area affected until ultimate determination of the court action. Whenever an area which has been subject to a county zoning ordinance becomes part of a metropolitan service district under subch. VI of ch. 229 and the metropolitan service district provides zoning services under s. 229.863 (2) (e), that town territory is not subject to a county zoning ordinance and the county zoning ordinance may not be enforced within the town.

Section 50. 60.61 (3) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

60.61 (3) (d) The town is not subject to zoning authority that is exercised by a municipal service district under s. 229.863 (2) (e).

Section 51. 60.62 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

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60.62 (1) Subject to subs. (2), (3), (3m), and (4), if a town board has been granted
authority to exercise village powers under s. 60.10 (2) (c), the board may adopt zoning
ordinances under s. 61.35.
Section 52. 60.62 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:
60.62 (3m) The town board may not exercise authority under sub. (1) if the
town is part of a metropolitan service district that exercises zoning authority under
s. 229.863 (2) (e).
SECTION 53. 61.65 (1) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:
61.65 (1) (a) 2. Contracting for police protective services with a city or town,
with another village or with the county in which the village is located. A village that
contracts for police protective services <u>under this subdivision</u> shall pay the full cost
of services provided.
SECTION 54. 61.65 (1) (a) 4. of the statutes is created to read:
61.65 (1) (a) 4. Contracting for police protective services with a metropolitan
services district that provides such service under s. 229.863 (2) (h) and (3) (d).
SECTION 55. 61.65 (2) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:
61.65 (2) (a) 2. Contracting for fire protection services with a city or town or
with another village. A village that contracts for fire protection services under this
subdivision shall pay the full cost of services provided.
SECTION 56. 61.65 (2) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read:
61.65 (2) (a) 5. Contracting for fire protection services with a metropolitan
service district that provides such services under s. 229.863 (2) (c) and (3) (d).
SECTION 57. 62.13 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

62.13 (1) COMMISSIONERS. Except as provided in sub. subs. (2m) and (2s), each

city shall have a board of police and fire commissioners consisting of 5 citizens, 3 of

whom shall constitute a quorum. The mayor shall annually, between the last Monday of April and the first Monday of May, appoint in writing to be filed with the secretary of the board, one member for a term of 5 years. No appointment shall be made which will result in more than 3 members of the board belonging to the same political party. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings.

Section 58. 62.13 (2s) of the statutes is created to read:

62.13 (2s) METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICTS, CONTRACT SERVICES. A city may provide for police protective services by contracting with a metropolitan service district that provides such services under s. 229.863 (2) (h) and (3) (d).

SECTION 59. 62.13 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

62.13 (8) FIRE DEPARTMENT. The council may provide by ordinance for either a paid or a volunteer fire department and for the management and equipment of either insofar as not otherwise provided for by law. In the case where a combination of paid and volunteer fire department is provided for, such city shall be reimbursed by the department of transportation, not to exceed \$500 for any fire calls on a state trunk highway or on any highway that is a part of the national system of interstate highways and is maintained by the department of transportation. A city may also provide for fire protection services by contracting with a metropolitan services district that provides such services under s. 229.863 (2) (c) and (3) (d).

SECTION 60. 66.0217 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0217 (2) DIRECT ANNEXATION BY UNANIMOUS APPROVAL. If Except as provided in s. 229.864 (4), if a petition for direct annexation signed by all of the electors residing in the territory and the owners of all of the real property in the territory is filed with the city or village clerk, and with the town clerk of the town or towns in which the territory is located, together with a scale map and a legal description of

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the property to be annexed, an annexation ordinance for the annexation of the territory may be enacted by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the governing body of the city or village without compliance with the notice requirements of sub. (4). In an annexation under this subsection, subject to sub. (6), the person filing the petition with the city or village clerk and the town clerk shall, within 5 days of the filing, mail a copy of the scale map and a legal description of the territory to be annexed to the department and the governing body shall review the advice of the department, if any, before enacting the annexation ordinance.

SECTION 61. 66.0217 (3) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0217 (3) (a) Direct annexation by one-half approval. (intro.) —A Except as provided in s. 229.864 (4), a petition for direct annexation may be filed with the city or village clerk if it has been signed by either of the following:

SECTION 62. 66.0217 (3) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0217 (3) (b) Annexation by referendum. (intro.) A Except as provided in s. 229.864 (4), a petition for a referendum on the question of annexation may be filed with the city or village clerk signed by a number of qualified electors residing in the territory equal to at least 20% of the votes cast for governor in the territory at the last gubernatorial election, and the owners of at least 50% of the real property either in area or assessed value. The petition shall conform to the requirements of s. 8.40.

SECTION 63. 66.0219 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0219 Annexation by referendum initiated by city or village. (intro.) As a complete alternative to any other annexation procedure, and subject to s. 66.0307 (7) and s. 229.864 (4), unincorporated territory which contains electors and is contiguous to a city or village may be annexed to the city or village under this section. The definitions in s. 66.0217 (1) apply to this section.

Section 64

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Section 64. 66.0221 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0221 (1) Upon its own motion and except as provided in s. 229.864 (4), a city or village, by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of its governing body, may enact an ordinance annexing territory which comprises a portion of a town or towns and which was completely surrounded by territory of the city or village on December 2, 1973. The ordinance shall include all surrounded town areas except those that are exempt by mutual agreement of all of the governing bodies involved. The annexation ordinance shall contain a legal description of the territory and the name of the town or towns from which the territory is detached. Upon enactment of the ordinance, the city or village clerk immediately shall file 6 certified copies of the ordinance in the office of the secretary of state, together with 6 copies of a scale map. The secretary of state shall forward 2 copies of the ordinance and scale map to the department of transportation, one copy to the department of natural resources, one copy to the department of revenue and one copy to the department of administration. This subsection does not apply if the town island was created only by the annexation of a railroad right-of-way or drainage ditch. This subsection does not apply to land owned by a town government which has existing town government buildings located on the land. No town island may be annexed under this subsection if the island consists of over 65 acres or contains over 100 residents. Section 66.0217 (11) applies to annexations under this subsection. Except as provided in sub. (2), after December 2, 1973, no city or village may, by annexation, create a town area which is completely surrounded by the city or village.

SECTION 65. 66.0223 of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0223 Annexation of territory owned by a city or village. In addition to other methods provided by law and subject to ss. 59.692 (7) and, 66.0307 (7), and

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229.864 (4), territory owned by and lying near but not necessarily contiguous to a village or city may be annexed to a village or city by ordinance enacted by the board of trustees of the village or the common council of the city, provided that in the case of noncontiguous territory the use of the territory by the city or village is not contrary to any town or county zoning regulation. The ordinance shall contain the exact description of the territory annexed and the names of the towns from which detached, and attaches the territory to the village or city upon the filing of 7 certified copies of the ordinance in the office of the secretary of state, together with 7 copies of a plat showing the boundaries of the territory attached. Two copies of the ordinance and plat shall be forwarded by the secretary of state to the department of transportation, one copy to the department of administration, one copy to the department of natural resources, one copy to the department of revenue and one copy to the department of public instruction. Within 10 days of filing the certified copies, a copy of the ordinance and plat shall be mailed or delivered to the clerk of the county in which the annexed territory is located. Section 66.0217 (11) applies to annexations under this section.

Section 66. 66.0301 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0301 (1) (a) In this section "municipality" means the state or any department or agency thereof, or any city, village, town, county, school district, public library system, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, sanitary district, farm drainage district, metropolitan sewerage district, sewer utility district, solid waste management system created under s. 59.70 (2), local exposition district created under subch. II of ch. 229, local professional baseball park district created under subch. III of ch. 229, local professional football stadium district created under subch. IV of ch. 229, a local cultural arts district created under subch. V of ch. 229,

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- metropolitan service district created under subch. VI of ch. 229, family care district under s. 46.2895, water utility district, mosquito control district, municipal electric company, county or city transit commission, commission created by contract under this section, taxation district, regional planning commission, or city-county health department. **SECTION 67.** 66.0309 (8) (c) of the statutes is created to read: 66.0309 (8) (c) 1. Subject to subd. 2., not later than the first day of the 7th month after the effective date of this subdivision [revisor inserts date], each regional planning commission shall designate the boundaries of all urbanized areas in the region, based on at least all of the following factors: a. Population density. b. Compactness. c. Community of interests. d. Cost effectiveness of service delivery. 2. Following an initial designation of urbanized areas under this paragraph, a regional planning commission shall redesignate urbanized areas of the region every 10 years, based on the factors listed in subd. 1., unless an earlier redesignation is requested under s. 229.863 (4) (n). 3. The boundaries of an urbanized area may consist of any combination of the whole of any city, the whole of any village, or the whole or part of any town.
 - **Section 68.** 66.0615 (1) (bs) of the statutes is created to read:
- 22 66.0615 (1) (bs) "Metropolitan service district" has the meaning given for 23 "district" in s. 229.86 (3).
 - **SECTION 69.** 66.0615 (1m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

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66.0615 (1m) (a) The governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance, and a district, under par. (e), and a metropolitan service district, under par. (em), may adopt a resolution, imposing a tax on the privilege of furnishing, at retail, except sales for resale, rooms or lodging to transients by hotelkeepers, motel operators and other persons furnishing accommodations that are available to the public, irrespective of whether membership is required for use of the accommodations. A tax imposed under this paragraph is not subject to the selective sales tax imposed by s. 77.52 (2) (a) 1. and may not be imposed on sales to the federal government and persons listed under s. 77.54 (9a). A tax imposed under this paragraph by a municipality shall be paid to the municipality and may be forwarded to a commission if one is created under par. (c), as provided in par. (d). A tax imposed under this paragraph by a metropolitan service district shall be paid to the district. Except as provided in par. (am), a tax imposed under this paragraph by a municipality or by a metropolitan service district may not exceed 8%. Except as provided in par. (am), if a tax greater than 8% under this paragraph is in effect on May 13, 1994, the municipality imposing the tax shall reduce the tax to 8%, effective on June 1, 1994.

Section 70. 66.0615 (1m) (em) of the statutes is created to read:

66.0615 (1m) (em) 1. The governing body of a metropolitan service district may adopt a resolution imposing a room tax under par. (a) if none of the municipalities within the metropolitan service district's jurisdiction under s. 229.862, that are also part of the district, impose such a tax and if all such municipalities enact an ordinance authorizing the metropolitan service district to impose the tax under par. (a). A tax imposed under par. (a) applies within every municipality that is both located within the metropolitan service district's jurisdiction and that is part of the metropolitan service district.

2. If a metropolitan service district stops imposing and collecting a room tax, the municipalities within the district's jurisdiction that are also a part of the district may impose a room tax under par. (a).

SECTION 71. 66.0615 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0615 (2) (intro.) As a means of enforcing the collection of any room tax imposed by a municipality ex, a district, or a metropolitan service district under sub. (1m), the municipality ex, district, or metropolitan service district may exchange audit and other information with the department of revenue and may do any of the following:

SECTION 72. 66.0615 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0615 (2) (a) If a municipality or, district, or metropolitan service district has probable cause to believe that the correct amount of room tax has not been assessed or that the tax return is not correct, inspect and audit the financial records of any person subject to sub. (1m) pertaining to the furnishing of accommodations to determine whether the correct amount of room tax is assessed and whether any room tax return is correct.

SECTION 73. 66.0615 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0615 (2) (d) Require each person who is subject to par. (c) to pay an amount of taxes that the municipality or, district, or metropolitan service district determines to be due under par. (c) plus interest at the rate of 1% per month on the unpaid balance. No refund or modification of the payment determined may be granted until the person files a correct room tax return and permits the municipality or, district, or metropolitan service district to inspect and audit his or her financial records under par. (a).

SECTION 74. 66.0615 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0615 (3) The municipality shall provide by ordinance and the district or metropolitan service district shall provide by resolution for the confidentiality of information obtained under sub. (2) but shall provide exceptions for persons using the information in the discharge of duties imposed by law or of the duties of their office or by order of a court. The municipality or, district, or metropolitan service district may provide for the publishing of statistics classified so as not to disclose the identity of particular returns. The municipality or, district, or metropolitan service district shall provide that persons violating ordinances or resolutions enacted under this subsection may be required to forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

SECTION 75. 66.0617 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0617 (1) (a) "Capital costs" means the capital costs to construct, expand, or improve public facilities, including the cost of land, and including legal, engineering, and design costs to construct, expand, or improve public facilities, except that not more than 10% of capital costs may consist of legal, engineering, and design costs unless the political subdivision or metropolitan service district can demonstrate that its legal, engineering, and design costs which relate directly to the public improvement for which the impact fees were imposed exceed 10% of capital costs. "Capital costs" does not include other noncapital costs to construct, expand, or improve public facilities or the costs of equipment to construct, expand, or improve public facilities.

Section 76. 66.0617 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0617 (1) (c) "Impact fees" means cash contributions, contributions of land or interests in land, or any other items of value that are imposed on a developer by a political subdivision or a metropolitan service district under this section.

SECTION 77. 66.0617 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0617 (1) (d) "Land development" means the construction or modification of
improvements to real property that creates additional residential dwelling units
within a political subdivision or metropolitan service district or that results in
nonresidential uses that create a need for new, expanded, or improved public
facilities within a political subdivision or metropolitan service district.
SECTION 78. 66.0617 (1) (dg) of the statutes is created to read:
66.0617 (1) (dg) "Metropolitan service district" has the meaning given for
"district" in s. 229.86 (3).
SECTION 79. 66.0617 (1) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:
66.0617 (1) (g) "Service area" means a geographic area delineated by a political
subdivision or metropolitan service district within which there are public facilities.
SECTION 80. 66.0617 (1) (h) of the statutes is amended to read:
66.0617 (1) (h) "Service standard" means a certain quantity or quality of public
facilities relative to a certain number of persons, parcels of land, or other appropriate
measure, as specified by the political subdivision or metropolitan service district.
SECTION 81. 66.0617 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
66.0617 (2) (a) Subject to par. (am), a political subdivision may enact an
ordinance under this section, and a metropolitan service district may adopt a
resolution under this section, that imposes impact fees on developers to pay for the
capital costs that are necessary to accommodate land development.
SECTION 82. 66.0617 (2) (am) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0617 (2) (am)
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SECTION 83. 66.0617 (2) (am) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

66.0617 (2) (am) 2. No metropolitan service district may impose an impact fee under this section for any purpose other than a purpose that is related to a service under s. 229.863 (2) and (3) that the district provides or has agreed to provide.

Section 84. 66.0617 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

enacts an ordinance or a metropolitan service district adopts a resolution that imposes impact fees, or amending amends an existing ordinance or resolution that imposes impact fees, a political subdivision or a metropolitan service district shall hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance or resolution or amendment. Notice of the public hearing shall be published as a class 1 notice under ch. 985, and shall specify where a copy of the proposed ordinance or resolution or amendment and the public facilities needs assessment may be obtained.

Section 85. 66.0617 (4) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0617 (4) (a) (intro.) Before enacting an ordinance <u>or adopting a resolution</u> that imposes impact fees or amending an ordinance <u>or resolution</u> that imposes impact fees by revising the amount of the fee or altering the public facilities for which impact fees may be imposed, a political subdivision <u>or a metropolitan service district</u> shall prepare a needs assessment for the public facilities for which it is anticipated that impact fees may be imposed. The public facilities needs assessment shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

SECTION 86. 66.0617 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0617 (4) (b) A public facilities needs assessment or revised public facilities needs assessment that is prepared under this subsection shall be available for public inspection and copying in the office of the clerk of the political subdivision or in the

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1	office of the secretary of the metropolitan service district commission at least 20 days
2	before the hearing under sub. (3).
3	SECTION 87. 66.0617 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	66.0617 (5) DIFFERENTIAL FEES, IMPACT FEE ZONES. (a) An ordinance enacted or
5	resolution adopted under this section may impose different impact fees on different
6	types of land development.
7	(b) An ordinance enacted or resolution adopted under this section may
8	delineate geographically defined zones within the political subdivision or
9	metropolitan service district and may impose impact fees on land development in a
10	zone that differ from impact fees imposed on land development in other zones within
11	the political subdivision or metropolitan service district. The public facilities needs
12	assessment that is required under sub. (4) shall explicitly identify the differences,
13	such as land development or the need for those public facilities, which justify the
14	differences between zones in the amount of impact fees imposed.
15	SECTION 88. 66.0617 (6) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	66.0617 (6) STANDARDS FOR IMPACT FEES. (intro.) Impact fees imposed by an
17	ordinance enacted or resolution adopted under this section:
18	SECTION 89. 66.0617 (6) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
19	66.0617 (6) (b) May not exceed the proportionate share of the capital costs that
20	are required to serve land development, as compared to existing uses of land within
21	the political subdivision or metropolitan service district.
22	SECTION 90. 66.0617 (6) (h) of the statutes is created to read:
23	66.0617 (6) (h) Shall be payable, no sooner than 90 days after final plat
24	approval, by the developer to the metropolitan service district either in full or in
25	installment payments that are approved by the metropolitan service district.